Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher.

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The Cambria Freeman

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We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling. Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

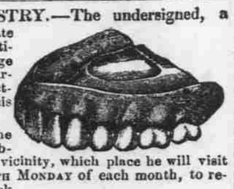
England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.

Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1868.-tf.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONA services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug.13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler has taken the rooms on High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co. as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*

DR. H. B. MILLER,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office au Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Altoona, June 18, 1868.-6m.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Will be sold at a great sacrifice, if sold soon, a number of

THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS,

POINTS and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS.

COME AND SEE, FARMERS,

and you cannot fail to purchase.

Ebensburg, July 30, 1868. E. GLASS.

M. L. OATMAN,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell

THE UNEQUALLED

METROPOLITAN OIL!!

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. R. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co. January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. January 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl8.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y.

Captain Grant, of the Black Marines.

TUNE—*Captain Jinks, of the Horse Marines.*

I am Captain Grant, of the Black Marines,
The stupidest man that ever was seen;
I make no speech—that's what I mean—
But I cut a swell in the army.
I teach the tax payers how to dance,
For I am pet of the army.

Spoken—Ha! Ha! Yes, my boys in blue. The people must pay the fiddler if they want to dance. For

I'm Capt. Grant, of the Black Marines,
I go it blind for all extremes,
I have no policy, as it seems,
And am in the Radical army.

I smoke my weed and drink my gin,
Pay for it now with Griswold's tin,
At the White House if I shouldn't get in,
I'll still keep in the army.
All the people think it strange,
Think it strange, think it strange,
All the people think it strange
That I don't resign from the army.

Spoken—Well, I don't care if they do.—Ain't I the satrap? You don't think me a fool to give up a sure thing. I'm powerful, and the Rump Parliament has got matters fixed to suit

Capt. Grant, of the Black Marines, &c.

I drive some horses on which I brag,
For they are the fastest kind of nags,
But they can't keep up with "Spoons" and Thad,
And the rest of the Radical army.
They ruin the country they're trying to rule,
Trying to rule, trying to rule,
They ruin the country they're trying to rule,
With me at the head of the army.

Spoken—Yes, and they got me into all this trouble. If it hadn't been for them I'd been a Democrat, as I always was. The colored troops fought bravely, and now "I'll fight it out on this line," only I fear the rope will hang

Capt. Grant, of the Black Marines, &c.

The Democracy have made a fuss—
Seymour and Blair—they make me cuss;
Oh! dear, I'm in an awful muss
For a Captain in the army.
"Let us have peace!" I try to say,
I try to say, I try to say,
"Let us have peace!" I try to say,
But I don't mean it for the army.

Spoken—No, indeed, for "my friends" in Congress can't manage their reconstruction humbug without the army, and having the army they must use

Capt. Grant, of the Horse Marines, &c.

Now for President me they run,
But the "Rads" will find it is no fun,
For Seymour 'll beat me two to one,
Although I'm in the army.
For when the people find us out,
Find us out, find us out,
For when the people find us out,
They'll disband this Black Marine army.

Spoken—Yes, gentlemen, I'm perfectly convinced by my trip west that the people want a citizen and a statesman at the head of the nation, and not your

Capt. Grant, of the Black Marines, &c.

The people's votes will count so fast,
Which they against me soon will cast,
I'll be a used up man at last,
And obliged to leave the army.

Spoken—Sad, but true, my fellow countrymen. I shall retire to private life. I shall run a tannery. Shall employ and associate only with gentlemen of color and the like. "Black and tan" must henceforth be my countersign; at the same time you are perfectly aware that

I'm Capt. Grant, of the Black Marines,
Salt river is my home, I ween;
I've been sold out almighty clean—
Confound the Radical army!

The Grant Tax Mill.

The Radical tax-mill is a great machine. It has ground out of the laboring masses of this country fifteen hundred millions of dollars during the past three years. It has over two billions of dollars to grind out of them yet, before the poor man's toll is paid, besides the gold toll that is taken from him yearly as interest on the rich man's bonds. Into its hopper goes the sweat and toil and aches and earnings of the toiling millions; out of it comes bread for indolent negroes, big pay for thieving officials, gold interest for bondholders and riches for treasury robbers. It is the people who turn this mill. They run it to grind up their earnings to give to others. It's a nice machine, aint it tax-payers? Take hold and *keep on*

Winding and grinding,
Round goes the mill;
Winding and grinding,
It never stands still.
Ask not if neighbor
Grind great or small,—
Spare not your labor,
Pay your toll all.
Winding and grinding, round goes the mill;
Winding and grinding, it never stands still,
Niggers and Bondholders must have their fill.

Winding and grinding,
Work through the day,
Grief never minding,
Grind still away!
What though tears dropping,
Rust as they fall?
Have no wheel stopping,—
Gold bonds claim all.
Winding and grinding, round goes the mill;
Winding and grinding, it never stands still,
Niggers and Bondholders must have their fill.
—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

..The Radicals have increased the rate of interest on the State debt from 4½ and 5 to 6 per cent., making the interest $202,000 per annum more than it was under Democratic rule. Is this a valid reason why they should be kept in office in this State?

The People vs. The Bondholders.

Letter from Judge Blake, of Goshen, Ind.—What a late Republican thinks of the Financial Question.

[From the Goshen Democrat.]

Below will be found a letter from A. S. Blake, Esq., of this place, who frankly arrays himself on the side of the people, and against the bondholders. Mr. Blake is well known in our community as a lawyer of eminent ability, and a highly respected citizen. While he has never been a mere politician, yet he has heretofore given a consistent support to the Republican party. Now, however, upon the new issues that divide the parties, relating to the finances and the usurpations of Congress, he, with thousands of the best Republicans in the land—the honest and intelligent portion of the party—can no longer support its destructive and unlawful policies, but is constrained by a sense of justice to the people, and by his own convictions of right, to co-operate with the people's party in the endeavor to overthrow the cormorants in power who are seeking to drain the very life-blood of the nation.

EDITOR GOSHEN DEMOCRAT: In your issue of the 15th instant I notice the use made of my name as a probable candidate for the office of State Senator from this county, subject, of course, to the decision of the Democratic convention to be held on the 25th of the present month. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I wish to say to you, and through your paper to those who may have mentioned my name in that connection, that both you and they are too kind to subserve the interests of the Democracy, or benefit me materially, for the attaining of that position is an honor so expensive is not to justify me, at present, in permitting myself to become a candidate for the suffrages of the people.

As to the merits of the issues between the two great parties of the country, as determined by their platforms and standard bearers, and thus presented for the decision of the people in this campaign, there should be, in my opinion, no doubt or uncertainty in mind of any candid, honest and thinking citizen.

The most important of these issues, if not the sole one of great interest to the people, is the financial one—the best method of lightening the burdens of the Government, and so equalizing them as that capital should not be exempt, as it is now under Radical rule, from paying his share towards defraying the expenses of the Government.

The present exemption of capital from taxation, and the consequently heavy and increased burdens thereby necessarily imposed upon the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man, and, indeed, the poor people of the country, no matter what their calling, can but tend to the centralization of the wealth of the nation in the hands of the few, thus building up monopolies at the expense of the country, and make the rich richer, and the poor poorer—a policy which, if long continued, must soon build up an aristocracy in this country more powerful and exacting than any yet produced in the old world, while the laboring man will be forced to become but the abject slave of the bloated bondholders of the nation.

We have collected from the hard-working people—the laboring millions of the land—since the 1st of July, 1865, the enormous sum of $1,200,000,000. and yet not one dollar of that sum has been applied by the party in power toward the payment of the public debt. Nearly the whole of this sum has been wrung out of, and collected from the toiling poor men of this country, while the capitalists—the rich bondholders—by Republican policy, have been exempted from paying any portion of the same. I have always been a Republican, and helped to elevate that party in power; but I cannot see any reason for longer continuing in power a party that can adopt and carry out a financial policy so disastrous to the interests of the laboring poor men of our land, and calculated to involve the country in bankruptcy and ruin. And when we take into consideration the fact that nearly one-third of this sum, or nearly $400,000,000, has been paid to the bondholders, as interest on the capital held by them, while they have been exempted from bearing the burdens of the Government, the injustice of such a policy, and the necessity of hurling from power the men and the party who favor the same, is made most apparent.

Why, Mr. Editor, just look at the results of such a policy as this Republican party, to which I have belonged, has inaugurated and proposes to continue.

It takes about $150,000,000 in gold, or about $219,000,000 in greenbacks, to pay the interest on the bonds. The burden upon the industry, this drain upon the resources of the working people, the Republican party proposes to continue without any change for several generations, for they say in their platform: "The national debt, contracted as it has been for the national salvation, should be extended over a fair period for redemption." Why? Because they have not the courage and manliness to grapple with the question as able statesmen should, and because they are working in the interests of the bondholders, and not for the interests of the producing classes.

There are about $2,500,000,000 in bonds, all of which are held by the capitalists of the country. The interest on them amounts to say $150,000,000 a year. As this interest has to be paid yearly, we are entitled to compound it in our calculation. By compounding this interest alone, in the short space of twenty-two years, will amount to the enormous sum of $6,000,000,000, or nearly three times the amount of the principal of the debt, and yet not a dollar of this debt will be paid. Within forty-four years the compounded interest will have reached the fearfully great sum of $30,000,000,000 in gold, a sum probably equal to three times the amount in gold value of all the property in the country.

Thus, by following out and adopting the policy upon which the Republican party ask for our suffrages to secure the election of Grant, we shall draw from the resources of the poorer classes, as mere interest, all of which will be paid to the bondholders to support them in idleness and luxury, about fifteen times the amount of the principal of the national debt, and that, too, while we poor men of the nation shall also have paid the taxes of these same bondholders. Will not such a policy enable the bondholder to absorb the wealth of the country and reduce the poor men to a condition of slavery far worse than that of any country of the old world?

Now, the Democracy propose to pay all these bonds—all of them but the 10-40's—in greenbacks, as fast as the commercial interests of the nation will allow, and also to subject the capital of the country to taxation, so that it may bear its share of the burdens of the Government, and thereby relieve the industrial interests of the nation. That we have the right to do so cannot be gainsayed by any honest man who will examine the laws under which these bonds were issued. The bondholder paid for his bonds in greenbacks, and should be paid back in the same kind of currency. If greenbacks are good enough for the soldiers and the soldiers' widows and orphans, in God's name I say, they should be regarded as good enough for the bondholders, whom the soldiers, by their patriotic service, protected and saved from utter destruction during the war.

Therefore, I say that, although I have always acted with the Republican party, yet I cannot longer support their policy, but with the Democracy I say to the bondholders we have made the debt together, and let us pay it together, each dollar of capital, no matter to whom it may belong, paying its just proportion of the public burden.

A. S. BLAKE.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 17, 1868.

The Great Issue.

Senator Doolittle recently put these questions:

What is the great paramount issue?

What is that unpardonable wrong for which the Radical party is now arraigned and should be overthrown?

It is substantially this:

For violation of the Constitution.

For violating pledges made and often repeated, from the first battle of Bull Run to the end of the war.

[For a violation of pledges made to the *army*, the *soldiers* on the *battle-field*, and the *people of the Union.*]

Of pledges to the North to get men and money.

Of pledges specially to the Democracy to get their support in the field and in the elections.

For a violation of pledges made to the South to induce them to lay down their arms and renew their allegiance.

And pledges to foreign powers to prevent intervention.

For a *violation* of these solemn pledges upon which we invoked the blessings of Almighty God upon our cause, and by which alone we gained, to *master the rebellion.*

For a violation of the natural and inalienable rights of the civilized men of every State to *govern themselves.*

And for a violation of the clear provision of the Constitution which leaves each State for itself the right to regulate suffrage. The leaders of this party have passed *ex post facto* laws, disfranchised hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent of our citizens, and have forced upon ten States and *six millions of our own Anglo Saxon race* the universal and unqualified suffrage of *seven hundred thousand ignorant and, in the main, half-civilized negroes!!!*

The only plea put in against these accusations made by the Democratic party is: "You are sympathizers with the rebels!" "You are copperheads!" "I'll bet you fifty dollars Grant will be elected!"

ONE OF GRANT'S BATTLES.—Horace Greeley, as is generally known, has written what he calls a history of the war.—In this history, on page 117, you will find the following brief account of one of the battles Grant fought, or pretended to fight, during the war: "Twenty minutes after the first shot was fired, fully 10,000 of our men were stretched and writhing on the sod, or still and calm in death, while the enemy's loss was probably little more than 1,000. And when, hours later, orders were sent to each corps commander to renew the assault at once without regard to any other the men simply and unanimously refused to obey it. They knew that success was hopeless, and the attempt to gain it murderous, hence they refused to be sacrificed to no purpose."

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—If reconstruction is a success, why isn't the army withdrawn?

If the Radicals want peace, why did they propose to arm the negroes?

If the Radicals means equal rights, why do they advocate one currency for capital and another for labor?

If the negroes can vote for themselves, why pay the bureau to teach them?

If the Radicals mean impartial suffrage, why does their platform say one suffrage North and another South?

If the Radicals want peace, what are they running their candidate on his military merits for?

Is it impartial suffrage to enfranchise the black and disfranchise the white man?

..The New York *Courier*, an independent journal, thus pictures the inevitable future should Grant be elected: "At our present rate of natural living, we shall soon come to settling day, and have nothing left to do but to stick the sheriff's flag out of the window of the Capital, and sell all the national real and personal estate for the benefit of whom it may concern.

The Tax-Payers' Revolution.

All over the length and breadth of this broad land we see and hear of changes—changes from bad to good, from Radicalism to Democracy.

Everywhere the tax-payers, the people, are leaving the ranks of the destructive party, are withdrawing from under the black flag of the Jacobin pirates, and marshaling themselves under the protecting folds of the Democratic standard.

Everywhere you go, and the more you travel the more you see, you will become convinced of this most important fact.—The people do not talk so much Radicalism now as they did; they do not talk so much about "rebel" and "traitor," and use such shallow *arguments* in an effort to controvert the straightforward charges made by the Democracy, of corruption, fraud and villainy in the Radical administration of affairs.

The people have become disgusted with these weak, senseless tirades, and have left them solely to the leaders of Jacobism—the petty editors and orators of the party.

Taxes—
Bonds—
Tariffs—
Negro Bureau—
Standing Armies—
Radical Thieves—
Radical injustice and dishonesty generally!

These are the questions that now engage the attention of the people of the United States, and from East to West, from North to South, throughout the length and breadth of this land, upon the hill-tops and deep into the valleys, go everywhere, and you will find that the tax-payers unanimously

Demand a change!

Heretofore it has been their custom to attend closely to the business of the shop or the farm, resting securely and prosperously under the good and economical administration of the Democracy. With the advent of Radicalism they suspected nothing wrong, but they now see much that is not right They have opened their eyes to much within the past year or two, and they have discovered Radicalism in all its corruption and rascality.

They have discovered that while they were busy in the field with the plow Radical officials were engaged in stealing the money they had paid into the treasury in the shape of taxes and tariffs.

They have discovered that while they were working from twelve to eighteen hours each day in order to meet the demands of the relentless tax-gatherer, the Radical Rump Congress was industriously engaged in concocting schemes to increase the burdens of taxation and put on more tax-gatherers.

"The multitudes in all countries are patient to a certain point." The patience of the American people has been severely tried, but it can endure no more of the rule of Radicalism—no more of taxing the poor for the support of the rich; no more of taxation to support three millions of hardy, idle negroes; no more of taxation to keep a useless and expensive army in time of peace; no more of taxation to support in office the Radical pirates who have destroyed governments and constitutions made by JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON, and their compatriots of that revolution which bought, through fire and sword, our freedom from tyranny, our national existence; no more of taxation to fill the pockets of Radical thieves who hang about the people's treasury; no more of taxation that Radical Congressmen may have money to vote away in worthless appropriations. Of these things the people are wearying.

AGAINST THESE THINGS THEY REBEL!

Radicalism has taxed, and bled, and burdened them, until they will no longer stand it, hence we find them taking their places beside the yeoman Democracy of the land, and demanding for themselves and their posterity:

EQUAL TAXATION.
ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL.
SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES.
ECONOMY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
UNION, AND PEACE, AND REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT FOREVER.

These are the live issues of the pending canvass. Upon these issues are the people arrayed in solid opposition to the Radical thieves and shoddyites at Washington, and in opposition to the bondholder and aristocrat, the enemy of the laboring men everywhere.

THIS IS THE TAX-PAYERS' REVOLUTION. Let Radicalism beware!

OUR "SMALL ARMY" CANNOT PROTECT THE FRONTIER.—General Sherman is our authority for saying that our "small army" cannot protect our advancing settlements from savage inroads, and the white men and children from the torch, scalping knife, and tomahawk of the Indians.

The taxpayers are paying three hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars a day for the support of "our army," but the men cannot be used to protect the hardy settlers of our frontiers.

Negro votes at the South and the upholding of a military despotism are of far greater consequence than the white lives and property on the frontiers. "Our small army" of 60,000 men must maintain negro supremacy and military despotisms in the South, whilst the pioneers of out civilization and progress in the West are coolly warned by Gen. Sherman to defend themselves against Indian barbarity and massacre.—*Albany Argus.*

Radical Arguments.

Some of the campaign arguments that appear in Radical journals are marvelous beyond all parallel. For example: "Gen. Lee swore to support the Constitution ten times, and then took arms and attempted to destroy it;" therefore Mr. Grant ought to be elected President.

To answer this "argument" on its merits, a Democratic logician should say: "Callicott swore, every time he received an office from the Radical administration, that he would not steal the people's money, and then stole all he could lay hands on; therefore, brass buttons are big things!"

The entire staple of Jacobin campaign literature consists in denunciations of something that Lee, or Wade Hampton, or some other conquered rebel, did or said, at some former period of his existence.—Perhaps this line of argumentation is found necessary to those who are paid, or except pay for supporting a corrupt administration. Finding no good to say of Radical leaders, the only way to defend their faults is to make it appear that they might possibly have been worse.

Thus, Grant is not the worst of men, because some rebel leader was a worse one. Callicott was not the greatest thief in the country, because it is possible to suppose that Floyd was a greater. The author of "All hail, thou flaunting lie!" was not the vilest traitor, because his treason took only the form of words, while traitors less cowardly gave that crime the form of actions.

Of such insane drivel is the great bulk of Jacobin campaign literature made up. —*Chicago Times.*

Who are Radicals?

We see going the rounds of the Radical press a column of items, under the head of "Who are Democrats?" That naturally leads to the question, "Who are the Radicals?" Here is a few of the tribe:

T. C. Callicott, who is now in prison in New York for defrauding the government as Revenue officer, is a Radical.

William Lloyd Garrison, who denounced the Union and the Constitution as a league with death and a covenant with hell is a Radical.

Carl Schurz, who publicly announced that God was an imaginary being, the Bible only fit to amuse children, and the Christian Sabbath a relic of barbarism, is a Radical.

The party, which, according to Mr. Dawes, stole more from the nation in one year than the whole expenses of Mr. Buchanan's administration amounted to in four, is composed of Radicals.

Parson Kallock, who was expelled from his parish in Massachusetts on account of his beastly conduct, is a Radical.

Joe Brown, of Georgia, the constructor and keeper of the Andersonville prison, is a Radical.

Parson Brownlow, who said he would rather go to hell with a loyal negro than to heaven with a Copperhead, is a Radical.

A. Alpeora Bradly, an ex-convict from the Penitentiary, and a colored carpet-bagger who wants to go to Congress, is a Radical.

Ben Butler, the spoon thief, is a Radical.

A Berkshire County Romance.

A young man from Western Massachusetts, on his way to New York on one of the Hudson river boats, recently made the acquaintance of a lady of middle age, who seemed much interested in him, and who at length told him that he greatly resembled a son of hers who had died not long ago. Before separating from him, she gave him an urgent invitation to call at a certain number in New York, which he promised to do. On arriving at the place appointed, he found that it was not the residence of his fellow-traveler, but a friend of hers, who had a daughter of engaging appearance, but apparently ill in health. This young lady, it appears, was the betrothed of the young man who was dead. Owing to his striking resemblance to the deceased lover, our friend from Berkshire was received with great cordiality, and was urgently invited to call again, which he did, and before he left the city he was engaged to marry the young lady. Shortly after returning to his home word came that his affianced, whose health was greatly impaired, was much worse, and he returned to the city and remained with her until her death. This young lady had about thirteen thousand dollars in her own right, and during her sickness, with the free consent of her parents, she bequeathed it all to her intended, and he has since come into full possession of the entire amount in government bonds. Being a poor young man of excellent habits, this legacy will undoubtedly be of great use to him, though it can poorly compensate him for the loss of one to whom he had become so deeply attached under such peculiar circumstances.

..While the workmen engaged in the removal of dead bodies from one of the old burial grounds in Albany, N. Y, were prosecuting their labors on the 21st inst., they came upon the dead body of a young man who, at death, weighed nearly three hundred pounds. It had been in the earth some fifteen years, during which time it had become petrified, and on removal weighed five hundred pounds.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : : : OCT. 8, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
GEO. W. CASS, WM. V. McGRATH.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. C. E. Kemerly.	13. J. C. Ammerman.
2. Chas. M. Lessenz.	14. W. P. Witlington.
3. Chas. Buckwalter.	15. Wm. P. Gorgas.
4. Geo. R. Berritt.	16. Wm. P. Schell.
5. H. R. Coggshell.	17. C. L. Pershing.
6. Reuben Stahler.	18. A. C. Noyes.
7. R. E. Monahan.	19. W. A. Galbraith.
8. D. L. Wenderick.	20. John R. Packard.
9. Bernard M'Grau.	21. James C. Clark.
10. William Shirk.	22. Jas. H. Hopkins.
11. A. G. Brodhead.	23. Edw'd S. Golden.
12. John Blandig.	24. Sam'l B. Wilson.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

FOR CONGRESS:
COL. JOHN P. LINTON, Johnstown.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.

FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.

FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

Give One Day for Your Country!

Let every Democrat devote next Tuesday from sunrise till dark to the benefit of his country. It is only one day, and the salvation of our beloved country requires it. No freeman should fail to record his ballot!

Let every man vote and urge his Democratic neighbor to vote. If every man does but his duty glorious success awaits us.

The State Election.

Next Tuesday is perhaps the most important day that ever dawned upon the American people. The result of that day's battle must either restore our country to her pristine purity or fix her fate with those governments that have perished because of the corruption and wickedness of their rulers.

The time for argument is past! It now becomes the duty of every citizen to calmly and conscientiously exercise the best judgment that God has given him, and so deposit his vote that it may be efficient in restoring our beloved country to prosperity and happiness. Let no passion or prejudice prevent a single voter from doing his duty to his God and his country. To honest Republicans (and there are many such) we say in all the earnestness, inspired by the solemnity of the occasion, ponder and reflect upon the fearful responsibility you assume, before God and your country, in voting to continue the present state of things. If ever there was a time when the patriot should rise superior to the partizan, that time has arrived. Pause and think where the downward tendency of those in power would place you at the end of another four years.

To Democrats and Conservatives we would say, be firm and fearless. Do not deal in angry words with your dissenting brother, but reason with him in kindness. Nothing is to be gained by harshness; and as an approving conscience vindicates your opinions, concede the same honesty of purpose to your opponents. Your Republican neighbor may be as honest in his opinions as you are in yours. It is the leaders to whom we attribute dishonesty. But endeavor to open his eyes to the dangers that beset our common country.

But, above all, Democrats, see that every Democratic vote is polled! Arouse the lukewarm—wake up the careless. See that the aged, the feeble, the sick, and the lame, are provided with the means of reaching the polls. See that not a Democratic voter is left at home in your district. Vote early, and encourage our friends to vote early. See that every legal vote is polled, and see that no illegal votes are received without a challenge.

Beware of spurious or bogus tickets. We are credibly informed that Democratic tickets have been printed at the Radical printing office in this town, with one or more of the candidates supported by the Radicals upon them. Be on your guard and give out no tickets but such as are printed at the Democratic printing offices. Scan and examine your tickets before you hand them out, and see that the names are all right.

This is the last issue of the FREEMAN before the election. Before the next issue the great contest wil have been fought and decided. Let every man do his duty, and may Heaven prosper the right.

Vote the Whole Ticket!

The Democratic County Ticket challenges, and we are sure will receive, the vote of every true Democrat in Cambria county. The candidates are all true and tried Democrats, and are all fully competent to exercise the duties of the various offices for which they have respectively been selected.

The nominations were made in a full County Convention. Every ward, borough and township in Cambria county was represented. Every candidate before the Convention was pledged to support the ticket nominated, and we are at a loss to see how any honorable man, thus presenting his name to the Convention, could afterwards set up his own love for office against its action, and by taking the Radical nomination, and going upon the Radical ticket among the Radical candidates, make common cause with them against the Democracy.

Joseph McDonald, the volunteer and Radical candidate for District Attorney, having held the best office in Cambria county more than half the time since he attained his manhood—having filled the office of Prothonotary for twelve years, and received at the hands of the Democracy about thirty thousand dollars—presents his claims to the Democratic County Convention, and when he finds that every other Democrat is not postponed to him, sets himself up as an opponent to that party, its principles, and its candidates. The Radicals leave him a place on their ticket, and he falls very gracefully into it; and instead of raising his eloquent voice for "Seymour and Blair, and the Constitution," he seeks the affinity of his former enemies, and we now hear the toadies of Daniel J. Morrell shouting for "Grant, Colfax and *McDonald.*"

We speak "more in sorrow than in anger" in thus referring to Mr. McDonald. We are his friend and would remain so, but we can have no *political* affinity with one who links his faith with those who have brought ruin and desolation upon our common country.

The best friends of Joseph McDonald will feel it their duty to oppose him at the polls; and he much mistakes if he imagines that those who have helped him into office, year after year, *in* the Democratic party, are so much his slaves as to follow him *out* of it. He will be defeated, and it will require him some years to regain the proud position he once held among the gallant Democracy of "Little Cambria."

Vote for Colonel Linton.

FREEMEN OF CAMBRIA COUNTY!

If you prefer to have a white man's government, as our forefathers intended, to negro equality in the North and negro supremacy in the South—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you prefer a Union of all the States under a common Constitution, to a monied tyranny in the North and a military government in the South—vote for Colonel John P. Linton.

If you prefer the welfare of the whole people to that policy which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are in favor of one currency for all, and opposed to gold for the bondholder and rags for the soldier—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are in favor of equal taxation upon every man according to his means, and opposed to exempting the bondholders from taxation—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are opposed to feeding and clothing *the* negroes in the South, from the taxes wrung from the laborer of the North—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are opposed to keeping a large standing army in time of peace—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are in favor of preserving the Constitution in its integrity—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are in favor of having the government administered as in the days of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are in favor of restoring to the Executive and Supreme Court their just powers, and limiting Congress to a proper exercise of its powers under the Constitution—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are opposed to impeaching the President for discharging his duty—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you are in favor of an economical administration of the government, and a reduction of taxes—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

If you prefer a gallant soldier, whose body is covered with honorable scars from wounds received on the battle-fields of the nation, to a stay-at-home pay-triot—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

In short, if you prefer one who has the will and the ability to labor faithfully for your best interests, to one whom you know has opposed your best interests—vote for Col. John P. Linton.

In voting for him you support a gallant soldier and a tried patriot, a talented statesman and an honest man.

The Skies are Bright!

From every portion of the State we hear most cheering news of the progress of Democratic principles. From the East and the West the news is equally cheering. In Allegheny even the majority for the Radicals will be greatly reduced, and it is confidently expected will be overbalanced by the Democratic majority in Philadelphia.

Berks will overbalance Lancaster, and have 2000 to spare, while the Democratic majorities in Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Schuylkill, and other Democratic counties, will be unprecedentedly large.

Shall Little Cambria be behind her sister counties in the grand battle for the safety of the country and the freedom of the citizen? Let her past glorious history forbid it.

No! the mountains are on fire with enthusiasm, and will teach the oppressors of our race that here, on the Alleghenies, is the last place on earth where the people will sleep calmly over their wrongs.

Arouse, then, once more ye gallant Cambrians—sons of the mountain county—and teach those who would degrade you to the level of an inferior race, that you are too intelligent to be deceived, and too honest to be bought.

Thos. Ewing, Sr., for Seymour and Blair.

HIS OPINION ON THE BOND QUESTION.

Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, has issued an address to the unpledged voters of the United States, in which, after a careful review of the political situation, he says:

Until recently I had intended to support General Grant for the Presidency, and would do it still, in the hope that the Democracy will obtain a majority in the House of Representatives, and thus hold a restraining power, but facts which I have shown about render it impossible. Bad men, with more intellect and more force of character than himself, have possession of him; and if he be elected President will probably continue to rule him, and the country with him; and some of the worst existing abuses cannot be corrected against Executive opposition.

In looking over the whole ground most carefully, and weighing consequences well, I have come to the conclusion that it were better that the Democracy prevail in the coming election; and thus divide for the present the Legislative, while we restore the Executive and Judicial powers. No evil can ensue. We shall have a season of repose and time for reflection before called on again to act. There is profound philosophy in the old Scotch proverb:

"The showers fall soft when the wind is still."

I have already shown it will give us a season for inquiry and reflection, and the same conservative power which can now give success to either party can at the end of two years do the same thing, and place the Government in the hands of those who may be then found most worthy to control it.

So far neither party has ventured to commit itself on the disposition of the public debt. My mind has long been made up as to the principle which should govern us in its adjustment. Iti s this: So far as our contracts are distinct and explicit, we must abide by them, no matter how unequal or onerous. As for example, where we have promised to pay the interest or the debt, or both, in gold, national faith requires and we must so pay it; but where the contract is not explicit, but requires construction, we must deal with creditors and the people precisely as an enlightened court of equity would deal with debtor and creditor under like conditions. For example: The creditor borrows forty cents, or depreciated bank paper worth forty cents, which the public calls a dollar, and promises to pay interest, six per cent. on its nominal or fifteen per cent. on its actual value in gold. The promises to pay the gold interest being explicit, the nation who owes the debt should pay it, for there is no usury law operating on contracts with sovereigns; but where a distinction is taken in the contract between the debt and the interest—the interest only made payable in gold—equity would require that the debt should be paid in that which is equal in value to the fund received.

Sovereigns have not always meted out this even-handed justice. The coin of nations has been sometimes debased after a loan made, so that one pound of silver and one pound of copper would be made to pay what was two pounds of silver when the loan was made. This was a gross wrong. It is equally wrong, on the other side, to take the name for the thing, and pay an ounce of silver to the lender for four-tenths of an ounce borrowed, because each in its turn was called a dollar. Equity, if called into action, would suffer neither one nor the other, but require the payment from sovereign or subject of the amount borrowed, regardless of name. This should be the rule of payment. If currency were borrowed which was worth forty cents on the dollar, currency or bonds of equivalent value should be paid.

Such are my views of the duties of those who represent bondholders and people, and who are alike the agents of both. The committees of Congress who have charge of the subject should examine each class of cases carefully, and do justice to each. It matters not by whom the bonds are held, whether large capitalists or widows and orphans; each and all are entitled to equity; no more no less. If you give them less, you wrong them; if you give them more, you wrong the people, who are the debtor.

..In one of the Radical strongholds of Centre county the Radical Assessor has placed the names of three Radical negroes on the poll list, and an attempt will be made to vote them. The Radicals having the election board this may be done. Many negroes voted in Ohio last year.—This, we believe, is the first attempt to vote them in Pennsylvania. The Radicals will resort to any desperate game to carry this State in October. They know how much is staked on the result, but they can not save themselves even by negro votes. The white men of the Keystone State want a change, and they are bound to have it.

..It is utterly impossible for the Radical party to restore the Union. That party is not in harmony with the people, nor acting in unison with the Constitution. The Democratic party must perform the great work of lasting restoration, or it never will be accomplished.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The New York *Democrat* says: The public has been furnished with a full, accurate, and authorative statement by Mr. Alexander Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department at Washington, in answer to a letter addressed to him by Messrs. Henry Grinnell, Royal Phelps, and Wilson G. Hunt, of this city.

Mr. Delmar gives a statement of receipts and expenditures, for three years, since the close of the war, summing up of which is as follows:

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

	1865 6.	1866-7.	1867 8.
Register's receipts:	$568,032,620.06	490,634,010.27	405,638,133.27
Treasurer's receipts:	55,727,163 14	45,745,162 01	44,564,530 37
Total:	$613,758,783.20	636,349,172 28	450,212,663.64

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

Register's expenses:	$520,750,940 48	356,729,129.33	370,339,073.82
Treasurer's expenses:	55,726,163.14	45,715,161 01	44,574,530.37
Total:	$576,477,103 62	392,444,291.44	414,913,604.19

The above statement shows that there has been collected out of the people, by taxation within three years, the enormous sum of ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. A sum amounting to about two-thirds of the whole public debt, and yet that debt has been reduced only one hundred and twenty-four millions in all that time. A sum, too, equal to all the expenditures of the Government, for seventy odd years of its existence, prior to 1861.

It shows further that there have been collected upward of two hundred and sixteen millions more than have been paid out, which excess is not in the Treasury, and must have been stolen by Jacob's thieves.

It shows another thing—that the Jacobins expended in 1867-8 about twenty-two millions and a half more than they did in 1866-7. This indicates which way the current is running. That twenty-two millions and a half which they have added to the expenditures in a single year ought to meet all the necessities of the Government, under a good, sound, wholesome, economical, Jeffersonian administration, aside from the payments on the public debt. Instead of that, the Jacobins have made it upward of three hundred millions over and above payments on the public debt.

More and worse than all this. According to Mr. Delmar's statement, the expenditures for the current fiscal year, 1868-9, will amount to four hundred and eighty-one millions four hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars, including the Post Office deficiency of six millions. This increases the penditures in this year of Jacobin economy over those of last year, SIXTY SIX MILLIONS AND A HALF of dollars—more than the whole expenditures of the Government in 1860.

It further appears that the estimated receipts for the current fiscal year, to meet these expenditures are only three hundred and twenty millions six hundred and twenty thousand.

"*Thus*, (says Mr. Delmar,) *if the Treasury endeavors to meet its current expenditures this year (to say nothing of matured claims deferred or of the Post Office deficiency), it will show a deficit of* $154,339,202 25 *at the end of the year, to be obtained from increased taxes or loans.*"

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR MILLIONS to be added to the public debt in a single year, and when the Jacobins have been trying to make a show of economy, to deceive the people in the Presidential canvass. And should they be successful in retaining power there will be no limit to the increase hereafter.

The rich want more bonds; to be bought with greenbacks, and paid to them in gold, and exempted from taxation!

The tariffites want higher duties, to increase their bounties!

The Jacobins want more expenditures, for the heavier they are, the greater the stealings!

But the poor people! What do they want! Let them answer at the ballot box.

A Good Illustration.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the democratic candidate for Governor, in a speech of great soundness and force, in showing the importance of harmony and good felling between the North and South, and the advantages of reciprocal trade between the South and Northwestern States, gave the following happy illustration.

"The sweetest lesson of our religion is to be found in the parable of the Prodigal Son. That son, you recollect, became tired of the best home in the world, and wandered off to seek his fortune among strangers. Seceding from the paternal roof, soon poverty and hunger came upon him, and he concluded to return. If that father, who 'saw him away off,' had been a radical, what would he have said? 'There comes my rebellious son!—He thinks I will let him come back upon the same terms as the rest of the boys and girls. No, no!' That father as described to us in the parable was not a radical. He opened his arms and welcomed him as he saw the erring boy return, and as he stepped into that house, peace, love and happiness returned. There was a radical in that family, though. The other boy, as soon as he saw his brother coming, commenced growling, and did not want the returning prodigal admitted. I ask you, as Christian men and citizens, do you think we can build our institutions upon the bad passions of hatred, revenge and jealousy—passions that come up from the dark caverns of hell?"

GENERAL BUTLER.—We are not surprised to learn, says the *National Intelligencer*, that General Benjamin F. Butler has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of Massachusetts. The nomination is one eminently fit to be made *by that party*. In every particular but one he is their best representative man, the type of their morals, their political principles, the agencies they employ, their cruelty, their cowardice, their mean hatreds, and the keen rapacity which never losses sight of its object. In only one respect does the type fail. Not a statesman, not versed in the higher theory and walks of politics, shallow alike in history, in constitutional law, and knowing, caring nothing at all of the means whereby a State may be made great, powerful, enduring, and prosperous, Butler is, nevertheless, smart, cunning, tricky, and armed with a sort of low wit that elevates him far above his Congressional associates; and these give him an intellectual predominence among them which, however annoying to the vanity of persons like Bingham and Schenck, is none the less an indisputable fact. It is by him and men smaller than he, and not less base, that the country has been governed for years, and will continue to be governed if the Republicans triumph in the Presidential election. The election of Grant means simply a perpetuation of the ruinous dynasty of Butler, Sumner, Wilson, Ashley, Schenck, Bingham, Donnelly, and Washburne.

..James W. Holden, son of Gov. Holden, made a speech at Raleigh, on Wednesday, in which he advised the blacks to go to the polls armed to the teeth. Let us have peace.

..Farms in Arkansas sell at from three to five cents an acre. A local paper says that dirt is so cheap that you have to look sharp or they will smuggle an extra forty acres or so on you in making out the deed.

..A negro orator named George R. Williams made a speech lately at Huntsville, Alabama, in which he held forth as a threat to whites that the blacks had no property, and could lose nothing by the application of the torch.

..Four years' labor at the Ames Works, Chicopee, Massachusetts, has at last brought to completion the bronze Capitol doors, and they are soon to be packed for transportation to Washington. The cost of casting and finishing is stated at from $40,000 to $50,000.

..Every workingman is taxed to help pay three hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars a day to support a standing army in time of peace. What use is made of the army? To force negro rule upon white men in the South, preparatory to adopting the same policy in the North. Was there ever a people thus insulted and outraged by a political faction?

..The Alabama Radicals are stampeding. Thomas Masterson, representative from Lawrence, and W. K. Chisholm, representative of Lauderdale, Assistant Collector for the State at large, have espoused the cause of Democracy. Dr. Sykes, President of the Radical Convention in Alabama, and James S. Clark, Circuit Judge, elected in February, both of Lawrence, and Gen. W. A. Austin, Moses Maples, and James Williams, representatives from Jackson, has followed their example and taken the stump for Seymour and Blair.

..Additional intelligence from the scene of the late earthquake in South America is received. In Ontario the stench arising from the unburied bodies is horrible.—Pillaging was going on in Arica and Arequipa, Peru. The artillery batallion at Arica were at enmity with the people, who accuse them of robbery. The stores of Wateree were being distributed to the needy in Arica. Shocks were felt as late as August 29. Some people were still being dug out of the ruins alive, one poor fellow among them having been entombed for six days along side of his wife's corpse.

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N. B. We hereby inform the public that we are not connected with any of the GIFT ENTERPRISE ONE DOLLAR CONCERNS in this city. All concerns offering a Gift, Premium, or any other article free of cost to Agent, or to any one, are in direct violation of laws against Lotteries. We have information, from reliable authority, that all **Gift Concerns in this City will be closed up by the State Police.**
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THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : OCT. 8, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

No one ever regretted having obtained a good education. Every young person can get an education by attending the State Normal School at Edinboro.

Our Correspondents.—If there is one thing more than another upon which the *Freeman* can pride itself, it is the interesting array of original contributions which appear in its columns each week. No country paper on our exchange list is so fortunate in this respect, and these contributions from our correspondents are always of the most readable, instructive, and often amusing character. The series of letters written by Petroleum V. Nasby, Jr., and which have been published by us, have been a great source of gratification and enjoyment to our readers, and we are sure that all will regret if the close of the political campaign should leave no further work for his sarcastic pen. Nasby, Jr., has shown himself a humorous writer of rare merit, and he has our sincere thanks, and the thanks of our readers, for the pleasure he has afforded to all who have perused his witty epistles. Long may he wave. Our regular (and sometimes irregular) Altoona and Johnstown letters are always trump cards, and we only regret that others of the same sort do not reach us from some localities as well represented on our subscription books as they are. The Loretto letter which we publish to-day is one of the best of its kind that has ever appeared in our columns, and we think that "Tweesers" owes it to himself and all the other readers of the *Freeman* to let us hear from him frequently, So come again, and come often, all of ye!

The People Moving.—Since our last issue a series of splendid meetings have been held in Cambria county by the Democracy.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held at Henry Rager's, in Jackson township, and at night another was held at Fairview, in the same township. Able addresses were made at both meetings.

On Thursday night the Democrats of Munster township, had a large meeting, which was addressed by Messrs. Johnston, Tierney, Oatman and Scanlan. Munster will do her whole duty.

On Friday night the Croyle township Democrats met at Summerhill, and were addressed by Messrs. Zimmerman, M'Laughlin, Johnston and Tierney. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

On Saturday afternoon Daniel M'Laughlin, Esq., addressed a meeting of Democrats at the School House, at Summitville. Mr. M'Closkey presided. The speech of Mr. M'Laughlin was full of eloquence and sound argument.

A very large meeting was held at Gallitzin the same night, Mr. Charles O'Hagan, presiding. Addresses were made by Messrs. Shoemaker, Tierney, Johnston and M'Laughlin. The Democracy of Gallitzin are in full spirits, and a good account may be expected from them.

Brief Mention.—Our regular Johnstown letter did not reach us in time, and as we go to press earlier than usual this week we are forced to give it the go-by.——A man named Slick, hailing from Bedford county, stole a horse, saddle and bridle from a citizen of Johnstown, one night last week, and was leisurely riding out of town when he was arrested by Mr. A. J. Haws, and sent to the jail in this place.——Charles Taylor almost disembowelled James Murphy with a knife, near Johnstown, on Saturday night week, and it is thought the injured man will not recover. Taylor has not been arrested.——A large number of foreigners obtained their naturalization papers at the Argument Court held in this place on Tuesday of this week. For the most part they will vote the Democratic ticket.

Not True.—We are assured on the best authority that there is no truth in the report that a special ordinance was passed by the borough authorities of Loretto to prevent the erection of the Radical pole in that place on Thursday last. There is an ordinance in force there to the effect that no pole shall be put up without security being first given by those interested that they will assume all risks in the matter. The Democrats complied with this ordinance—the Radicals did not. Hence the Democratic pole is within the borough limits, while the Radical pole, or stump, stands outside those limits. These are the real facts, briefly stated.

Its Reputation Estarlished.—Mr. M. L. Oatman has this week had printed a lot of circulars containing testimonials from some of our leading citizens in regard to the acknowledged merits of the celebrated Metropolitan Oil manufactured and sold by him. All these certificates unite in pronouncing this oil the best, safest, cheapest and most satisfactory now in use, and they should convince all who have not tried it of the propriety of doing so at once. Sold in this place at the cheap and extensive grocery store of M. L. Oatman, High street, and sold nowhere else in Ebensburg.

Perfection Reached.—To any one who has experienced the great merits of Speer's Anti-Dust Cooking and Heating Stoves it would seem impossible to conceive of any further improvement that could be made in that way. They certainly possess all the good qualities that could be desired, and no housewife who has used either of them would dispense with it on any condition. These celebrated stoves are sold at manufacturer's prices by Mr. George Huntley, who keeps an abundant stock of hardware, tinware, glassware, groceries, etc., and deals with his customers on liberal terms.

Meetings this Week.—R. L. Johnston, Esq., and other speakers will address the citizens of Cambria county during the present week as follows: This (Wednesday) evening at Garman's Mills; on Thursday afternoon at Carrolltown, and in the evening at Leiden's; on Friday afternoon at Walters', and in the evening at Troxell's store; on Saturday afternoon at St. Augustine and in the evening at Chest Springs. Mr. Johnston desires and expects to meet Republican speakers at the above points and discuss the great questions before the people.

Sunday Concert.—Mr. Morrell's Tanners returned from the Johnstown meeting last Sabbath morning, and long before daylight gave a portion of our citizens a lively vocal concert. The singing was good, and quite a number of voices participated. There was perhaps a dozen and—*Moore*, but there was no *Piper* among them.

This Week.—Mr. R. R. Davis was in the east last week, and this week he expects to make a grand opening of the splendid goods purchased on that occasion. Be sure, everybody, to go and see them, and if you need any article in the stock you can buy it right.

Johnstown Letter,

WRITTEN BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

Our Tannery has *fit* again, and we made the hair fly in all direckshuns this time. They tried tew impeach the *head center*, and failed. They sed I had broke the laws of the society by tellin' what the policy of the party had been. There was sixteen counts in the indictment, but as we had no *constitution*, no *by-laws*, and no *other laws*, the impeachment fell tew the ground, and I was acquitted by a vote of 13 tew 12, the hul 25 votin'.

I then separated them, as the sheep are separated from the goats, puttin' all that voted fur me onto the right side, and all that didn't onto the left side.

"Now," sez I, "I have bin mistreated and maltreated both, and I'm goin tew leave, and jine the Dimocratic party, that my uncle belongs tew, and I want all good meanin' tanners to come along with me." Sez I, "If we stay here we'll all go tew the devil shure, for that's where the tanners is goin'." Then I put the followin' questions and sentiments for the society tew vote onto, the white side votin' with me, and the goats, or *black* side, votin' t'other way:

Do you believe it's right tew jine the Democratic party? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Do you believe that this is a white man's government? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Do you believe that a white man is better than a nigger? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Would you like to have black wives and children, cousins, uncles, nieces, nephews and grandma's? White side, nay. Black side, aye.

Would you like tew sell your principles and votes for five dollars and a *swig* uf Grant whiskey? White side, nay. Black side, aye.

Would you not think it wrong for to colonize pepel onto a destrict, that don't belong onto it, just tew carry an election? Isn't that all wrong? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't the soljur as good as a rich bondholder, and hasn't he as good a rite tew be paid in gold? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Sposin' the bondholder did giv' his money in the hour of the government's peril, didn't the soljurs give their own bodies, and many their 'own lives? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't it wrong tew exempt a bondholder, who has a million of dollars invested onto bonds, from tax, and then tax a poor soljur, who *fit* for his country? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't it wrong tew squander the pepel's money to impeach *Presidents* and *head centers* jest tew carry the election? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't it wrong tew keep poor pepel workin' hard in the North, and payin of taxes, jest tew raise money tew feed a million of lazy Southern niggers? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't Congress only one-third of the government, and shouldn't it respect the other branches, the Supreme Court and the President? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't the government goin' tew the Red Sulphur Springs jest as fast as the Republicans can carry it, and isn't it our dooty to try and save it from goin' there? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't the Republican party jest goin' in fur speeculatin' off uv the pepel, and ain't the leaders growin' rich on the taxation of the poor man? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Don't the poor pepel pay all the tax after all, while the rich can squeeze out of it, and isn't a poor man a damphool fur votin' himself and his family onto poverty? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Don't it take about one-half the revenue tax to pay the horde of Assessors and Collectors, who are little better than thieves, and who are livin' off uv the poor man's labor? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't the Tanners, with their lamps, jest another edition of the Wide-Awakes, the Know-Nothins, and the Native Americans, who, a few years ago, persecuted foreigners and Catholics? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't it a shame for men, sixty years uv age, to be tramping through the mud at night tryin' to make a little lamp outshine the moon, and won't they soon be as much ashamed of themselves as the Know-Nothins now are? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

If a man is really "loil," wouldn't he rather vote fur a wounded soldier, such as J. P. Linton, than fur a man that fought for his country through the bought sinews uv a big Irish substitute? White side, aye. Black side nay.

Isn't all these displays of lamps and boys under age, travelin' round from meetin' to meetin', calculated tew deceive the honest man and tew cheat the ballot-box? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't it wrong tew make laborers work for one dollar and forty cents a day and then take the profits off their labor to spend in carryin' the election? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Isn't it a sin and a shame fur white pepel uv the North tew go deown onto the South and drive honest white pepel from their homes and give them tew niggers? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

Then isn't it the dooty of every voter tew go tew the poles and try to stay this torrent of reeking corruption that is sweepin' us all hellurds? White side, aye. Black side, nay.

When we tuk these votes the white men (many uf which were nice young men that had belonged tew the Templers, but which were induced tew jine the Tanners on account uf Grant whiskey,) left the wigwam and destroyed their lamps. The Blacks sot there awhile, like the forlorn hope uv the Council Chamber uf Pandmonium. The next time we seed them was on last Saturday, when they were onto the streets marchin' and playin' Aladdin's Lamp. They looked fur all the world like a disconsolate party, that had *sold* themselves, got the *pay* and *spent* it, and were out uv *funds*, and *played out* themselves. We couldn't stay with them no longer, because we seed so much cheatin' and colonizin' of voters. Sometimes one man would bring to the Assessor fifty or sixty names onto one ward, at one time. This we didn't like, and we don't believe that an 'onorable man would hold onto an offis when elected that way. Then we didn't like the way some pepel sold their rights merely for the sake uf retainin' their posishun at the works, and how they sold their principles tew. We couldn't stand these tricks no longer. When they proposed, in the Tannery, tew dress up wimmin in men's clothes and take them tew the poles tew vote as young men between twenty-one and twenty-two, we sed it was a cheatin' uf wimmen and men both, and so we come out from among the foul party. And when we seed the conduct of the Red Repnblicans on Saturday and Saturday nite, we felt thankful that we left the party and took twelve more along. There wus about two hundred lightnin' buggers in the processhun, some from Ebensburg, some from Altoona, and so on, but the *one thousand* Allegheny buggers that was expected didn't come. Perhaps the *bribe* wasn't big enough, as wages are good about the city. Perhaps there wasn't rye bread and Grant whiskey enough tew generate gas and light fur all. There was som'thin' wrong. Perhaps the *workin' men's league* doun to Pittsburg done the business.

We feel assured that Linton and Porter will be elected. If defeated, fraud and *tan-colored* naturalization papers will do it, and we repeat, will an 'onorable man hold an offis that he is elected onto by fraud?

Let Democrats beware, and let 'em turn out, every one. There are sixty-five counties in the State, and every county has, on an average, twenty-five election deestricts. One vote lost in each deestrict would make a total loss of eighteen hundred and seventy-five votes—enough tew carry the State. This is my last letter before the election.—Good bye! God give us victory!

Yours, in the wool,

NASBY, JR.

Local Correspondence.

ALTOONA CITY, Oct. 5, 1868.

Friend Mac—On Tuesday night last an exceedingly sad and distressing occurrence transpired on the Branch Railroad between this city and Hollidaysburg. The circumstances, as they have been related to me by a friend, are about as follows: In the vicinity of Canan's station a number of boys have been in the habit of jumping on and off the passenger cars while in motion, in direct opposition to the express command of Mr. Dent, the conductor. On this occasion the boys got on the platform of the rear car as usual, and while Mr. Dent was coming through the car to collect their fare they all jumped off except one young man named Thos. Campbell, who endeavored to avoid detection by holding to the railing of the car and leaning out as far as possible. While in that position the train passed over a bridge near the station, and Campbell's head no doubt came in contact with the frame work of the bridge, which knocked him from the car and killed him almost instantly. A portion of his skull and blood and hair was found upon one of the iron bolts of the bridge, which would seem to establish the fact that he came to his death as indicated above, although several other versions of the affair are in circulation. By some Mr. Dent has been severely censured and accused of pushing Campbell off the train while it was under full headway, but as Mr. Dent is one of the oldest, and has always been esteemed one of the most faithful, safe and efficient conductors in the employ of the Pa. R. R. Co,, it can scarcely be credited that he would be guilty of so rash and inhuman an act. As the case, however, will be adjudicated by our Court, before which Mr. Dent has been held in $4,000 bonds to appear, I forbear further comment. Young Campbell was between 19 and 20 years of age.

Quite an amusing incident transpired here the other evening. A large delegation of soldiers going westward stopped a short time in this place, and their presence seemed to afford an opportunity to a number of "loil" chaps to have a little sport at the expense of the Democrats. Big with this purpose, one of their number proposed three cheers for *Uli-ass* Grant; but nary response came from the soldier boys. A few minutes afterwards, however, the white boys in blue gave three tremendous yells for Seymour and gallant Frank Blair, and about this time the Radical chaps aforesaid discovered that they were "barking up the wrong tree," and with their heads hanging down they sneaked away, looking about as much discomfitted as a pack of curs that had been caught killing sheep. By actual count there were 131 white boys in blue for Seymour and Blair, and only 21 who were not quite so white, and who were of course for "Grunt and Moretax."

The brave soldier, accomplished statesman and brilliant orator, Gen. Frank P. Blair, the next Vice President of the United States, passed through our city, a few days since, on his way east. A large delegation of Democrats met him at the depot and gave him a hearty welcome.

A tremendous outpouring of the Radicals occurred at Coleman's Mills one evening last week. The outpouring consisted of the miller, his wife and two children, and our *Tal*ented fellow citizen, ex Sheriff, ex-Justice, and almost an ex-Mayor, of mackeral notoriety, and a young and verdant sprig of the law who does not practice before his Honor the Mayor unless he goes with his client to the lower berth, addressed the stupendous gathering.

An "American citizen of African 'scent" delivered a lecture, written by a white man, in the M. E. Church on Friday evening last.

A filthy 8 by 10 rag, containing the scintillations of the united brains of the Black and Tanners' club, is being published during the campaign in this city. It will likely do as the big Radical ex-Assemblyman from Tyrone did in the Hollidaysburg Court House—leave its *mark*. A word to the wise, etc.

Some five or six hundred Democrats went to Tyrone to attend a mass meeting on Saturday night.

Another Ladies' Fair will soon open out in this place, when a good opportunity will be afforded MacShane and the other Mac, and all the rest of man and woman kind, to "pitch in." Yours, &c., T. I. M.

LORETTO, Oct. 5th, 1868.

Dear Freeman—The people all were notified by flaming posters, Rad. newspapers and energetic canvassers that they would be treated to a *mass meeting* and pole-raising in our village, on Thursday last. The day came, and everything about our little village wore its usual quiet aspect until about 2 o'clock p. m., when two little boys came running up street and announced that the *pole* was coming. Looking down the street, we saw a team of four superannuated horses slowly wending their way up the main street. It was brought to a halt opposite the residence of Peter Christy, Esq., and there relieved of its burthen by the driver, a Loy, and a red-whiskered "tanner" from the country. A self-constituted committee, consisting of a diminutive sprig of the law from the State of Wisconsin, who happened to be spending a few days in town, was on the ground to receive

The Pole,

which was of pine wood, and upon which the work of decomposition had plainly made its marks. Like the party of which it was the emblem, it was *rotten to the core*. Mr. Christy and others who lived within eighty feet of the spot, having examined it, objected to its being put up there, and the *tanners'* team was brought back, and hauled the rotten thing to the upper end of town—under the advice, we suppose, of the Wisconsin lawyer. Having it now out of reach of houses, preparations were made to elevate it. About this time the meeting arrived, per special train, from Ebensburg. The ropes were then attached, and the Tanners and Barkers gave a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull *all* together, when crack, snap, went the old pine into innumerable fragments. Here was a dilemma, and take which horn they would it must end in disgrace. To raise *less* of a pole than the Democrats had raised down street was hard to bear, and to go away without putting up some kind of a one wasn't at all bearable. So they concluded to raise the *stump*—and they did. Now comes the

Mass Meeting,

which, after liquoring at Jonny B.'s, organized by making George Litzinger President and our ex-Legislator Secretary.

Reade Speaketh.

Geo. Munchausen Reade, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, now mounted the stand, and after placing his hands on his knees and then elevating them above his head, and repeating that operation several times, he said that "The poor man paid no taxes—that unless the bonds were paid in gold it would 'come to pass' that some fellow, or woman, would go to market some morning with a bag full of greenbacks, and return with a potato in each end"—of the bag, I suppose he meant. George then took his seat amidst the most distressing silence.

Barker on the Stand.

The "Yankee glutton" then appeared and made *shucks* of the whole Democratic party. He said that "We Republicans *fit* the rebellion," and that the Democrats had'nt *fit* much—that the poor man paid no tax on his farm, or on his "keows," and that if he didn't want such luxuries as tea, coffee and sugar, he could do without them, and if they didn't want liquor they could do without it, as he did. (I suppose he belongs to the temperance society.) He said there wasn't such another country as this on the "broad face of Heaven" and that every body should vote the Radical ticket—and that as it was near train time, and as the meeting had a "ways" to go, he would have to quit. The meeting then started for Kaylor station to meet the train which brought it from Ebensburg. The little squirt of a lawyer from Wisconsin followed it out of town, and told it that the borough authorities of Loretto had passed an ordinance that no radical pole should be raised in Loretto—which was a LIE. So ended the grand mass meeting and pole-raising in Loretto.

TWEESERS.

Most Bitters of the present day that are loudly puffed through the newspapers as having great tonic and curative properties are vile compounds and base impositions, containing no medicinal virtues whatever, and are really very poor whisky beverages: and, instead of acting as a stimulant and tonic, have a tendency to weaken the stomach by entirely destroying the coating. The public should therefore be very cautious, and purchase none but Roback's Stomach Bitters, which have stood the test as a remedial agent for many years, and are really, as their name indicates, a stomach bitters, and not a beverage. They combine the properties of the best tonic and stimulant—a gentle laxative an efficient anti-bilious agent and the best stomachic known to the world, and, when taken in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills, are the safest and surest preventive against all bilious derangements, thoroughly regulating the whole system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

They are highly recommended as an invigorating tonic for mothers while nursing, increasing the flow of milk, and for convalescents, to restore the prostration which always follows long-continued sickness, they are unsurpassed. No household should consider themselves safe from the ordinary maladies without these invaluable remedies They can be obtained of any druggist. Lemmon & Murray, Agents.

Home Again.—Mr. C. T. Roberts, who visited Philadelphia last week to witness the great gathering there, has returned home and brought with him a superb and brilliant stock of jewelry and innumerable other artlcles in his line. Cham. was pleased with his trip, and we are sure that all will be pleased with the result of it who wish to purchase jewelry, stationery, notions, or any other of the many articles which he sells so cheap.

Drawing to a Close.—The political canvass is almost ended, and it will soon be time for people to turn their attention to the purchase of their winter outfits in the clothing line. When they do it will be well to remember that no dealer keeps a better assortment or sells at less prices than M. Cohen & Bro., of the renowned New York Clothing Hall, Parke's building, Main street, Johnstown.

Public Sale.—Mr. Augustine Walters, of Allegheny township, will offer at public sale, on Thursday next, Oct. 15th, his farm containing 145 acres, three head of work horses, three 2 year old colts, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, wagon, buggy, ploughs, harrows, blacksmith tools, corn in the shock, hay by the ton, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

Buy the Best.—When a man buys a suit of clothing he ought to buy where he can get the best at the lowest price, and we are sure that no dealer in the trade offers greater inducements to purchasers than do E. Leopold & Bro., Main street, Johnstown. The clothing they sell is made of perfect material, in perfect style, and sold right for cash. 2t.

The leaves are loosening from the trees
And gently down are falling,
The people all who bargains seek
Are at Shoemaker's calling;
And the reason why is very plain—
Their prices, like the leaves are down,
And their goods are the very best
Sold here or in any other town.

Public Sale.—Mrs. Mary Ann Kennedy will offer at public sale, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, Oct. 16th, the house and lot occupied by her in Summitville borough. The house is a two story frame, and there is a good stable, fruit trees, and excellent water on the premises. Also, will be sold a general variety of house furniture. 2t.

A Brilliant Star.—On of the most brilliant stars in the mercantile firmament of Johnstown is the "Star Clothing Hall" on Clinton street, kept by Mr. Jas. J. Murphy. The proprietor is a "star" man to deal with, and a "star" suit of clothing can be bought from him as cheap as anywhere else in the State.

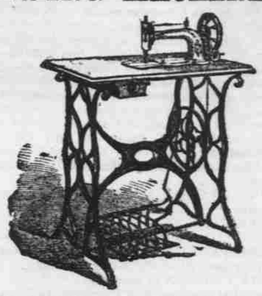
Immense is no word for the superb and seasonable stock of goods constantly kept at the long established and justly popular Thompson store, next door to the Ebensburg Bank. Ladies, gentlemen and children can be supplied with any goods they want very satisfactorily and very cheaply at this renowned emporium.

A Trite Saying.—It is an old axiom that "money makes the mare go," and it is just as true an axiom that you should take your money to the mammoth store of Mr. Leopold Mayer, Parke's Hall, Johnstown, if you wish to get the best and latest styles of millinery and dress goods to be found in Cambria county.

A Grand Display.—The immense assortment of new goods recently purchased by Mr. V. S. Barker, is now shelved at his cheap store, and presents a fine and tempting appearance. Our lady friends will be particularly pleased with his assortment, and every person will save money by buying from him.

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs at John Fareira's popular Fur Emporium, 718 Arch St., Philadelphia. Stock large. Read his advertisement. Give him a call.

OUR NEW FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!!



The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the Best Sewing Machine in existence.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are Novel and Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Philadelphia Office, 1106 Chestnut Street.

☞C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. No freight charged. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug.20.-1y.

Dr. Tobias' Celebrated Venetian Liniment, whose wonderful cures, sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., have astonished the civilized world. It is no new catch-penny, but an article that has stood the test of twenty years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. Try it and be convinced No family should be without a bottle in the house—hundreds of dollars, and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use. Colic, Cramp, and Dysentery yield at once to its pain-curative properties. It is perfectly innocent, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter, if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of Physicians recommend it in their practice. None genuine unless signed, "S. I. Tobias." Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [oct.1.-1m.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER,

Is the best article ever known to
RESTORE GRAY HAIR
TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.
It will prevent the Hair from falling out.
Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin as others!
OUR TREATISE ON THE HAIR
SENT FREE BY MAIL.
R. P. HALL & CO, Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs.
For sale by all druggists. [sep.17.-1m.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE
THE SUBSTANCE FADES!
SPENCE'S NEW
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction Particular attention paid to children's pictures Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms. ☞Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE,
Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

AT
JOHN FAREIRA'S
old established
FUR Manufactory,
No 718 ARCH St.,
above 7th, PHILA.
Have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the largest and most beautiful selections of
FANCY FURS,
for Ladies' and Children's Wear, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gents' Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a visit from my friends of Cambria county and vicinity. Remember the Name, Number and Street! JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH St., ab. 7th, south side, Phila
October 8, 1868.-4m.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—In the matter of James Henry, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned here by gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James Henry, of Gallitzin, in the county of Cambria, in said district, who was, to wit: On the 10th day of August A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at Hollidaysburg, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1868.
MARTIN L. LONGENECKER,
Oct. 1, 1868.-3t. Assignee.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

AS AN APERIENT,
There is no medicine so much in favor with those who are acquainted with their action as Roback's Blood Pills; they are safe, pleasant and mild in their operation, and are purely vegetable; can be taken by children as well as by adults; try them.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.
As a remedy to soothe all nervous excitement, and in its truest sense a nervine, there is, perhaps, no medicine extant which is received with so much favor as Roback's Stomach Bitters A wine glass full on going to bed is all that is required to produce sound and healthful sleep.

ERYSIPELAS,
Or, St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills.

OPTHALMIA,
Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the stomach; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.
There are no remedies, now before the public, so well calculated to purify the blood and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system as Roback's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.

LEUCORRHŒA,
Or, Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters. Do not let the druggist sell you any other remedy, as these Bitters are prepared with special reference to this complaint, and are warranted to cure.

BAD TASTE
In the mouth in the morning is one of the symptoms of a bilious condition or disordered state of the liver, and should not, for a single day, be neglected, as it is but the premonitory symptom of a train of evils and the very seeds of disease. Procure at once Roback's Blood Pills, administer them according to the directions accompanying each box, and the difficulty and danger of disease will at once be removed.

NOT A BEVERAGE.
Unlike most of the bitters of the present day, Dr. Roback's are not intended as a pleasant stimulating whisky beverage, but are perfectly medicinal, containing only sufficient pure bourbon whisky to hold in solution the medicinal extractive matter from which they are composed.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of certain writs of Vend. Expon. and Al. Fi Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at Court House in Ebensburg, on Friday, the 16th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Solomon F. Ramey, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Jas. Maloney, Thos. Will, James Henry, and others, containing five hundred and sixty acres, more or less, about 70 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected one two story frame house, two frame barns and a water saw mill, now in the occupancy of John Stevens and Lewis Stevens, and a one and a half story house not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Mast.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Geo. Gurley, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in West Ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting twenty eight feet on High street and extending back two hundred and fifty four feet to Lloyd st., adjoining lot of John Fenlon, Esq., on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, a ware room and a frame stable, now in the occupancy of George Gurley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. P. Tierney.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of certain writs of Vend. Expon. and Al. Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Foster House in Johnstown, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of David Faloon and L. Furlong, of, in and to a lot ground situated at Conemaugh Station, Taylor township, Cambria county, bounded on the south by Potts street, on the northwest by a street, and on the northeast by an alley, said lot being triangular in shape, having thereon erected a two story plank tavern stand, now in the occupancy of David Faloon. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of M. Doke et. al.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Mincely, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Franklin borough, Cambria county, fronting eighty-seven feet on Main street and extending back one hundred feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Charles Wendall on the south and Township Road and lands of estate of David Williams, dec'd, on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house (weather boarded) and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said John Mincely. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of L. B. Cohick.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1868.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson Counties: I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of State Senator, and if elected pledge myself to legislate for the welfare of my constituents to the best of my ability. W. K. PIPER.
Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1868.-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the electors at the ensuing election.
JOSEPH M'DONALD.
Ebensburg, Sept. 8, 1868.-te.

The Last Crowning Success.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

Will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns, THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

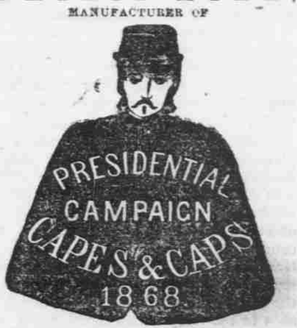
Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at Lower prices than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

Our terms are strictly cash or country produce. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

PHILIP HILL,
MANUFACTURER OF



NO. 204 CHURCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞*Send for Engraving and Price List.*
N. B—PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN TORCHES, 25, 28, 30, 35 and $40 00 per Hundred. [sep 17 -4t.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch Sts., Phila.,
GOOD BLACK SILKS,
GOOD COLORED SILKS,
1868.
FALL GOODS OPENING,
FANCY AND STAPLE
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
NEW STYLE SHAWLS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
GOOD BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
N. B. New Goods received daily in large lots for Jobbing. [sep.17.-6t.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to
B. & C. SHIELDS.
Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868.-tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Ann Kennedy, late of Munster township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN KENNEDY, } Executors.
JAMES A. BROWN, }
Munster Tp., Sept. 17, 1868.-6t.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND situated in Chest township, Cambria county, within two miles of St. Augustine, containing 25 ACRES, about 20 of which are cleared, with a good House and Barn and a thriving orchard and excellent water on the premises. The land is productive, in good repair and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. John Douglass or J. J. Burns, Esq., St. Augustine.
CATHARINE DOUGHERTY.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Andrew P. Baker, late of Carroll township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay.
HENRY BYRNE, Executor.
Carroll Tp., Sept. 17, 1868. 6t.

Brilliant Phenomenon.

The Nashville Press and Times of the 13th records the following singular and interesting phenomenon:

Yesterday a strange and terrible natural phenomenon occurred in Cheatham county, about nineteen miles from the city, on the line of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad. About one o'clock, while the men employed on the plantation of Joshua Fulgham were going into the field to pluck fodder, the sun being hidden behind clouds at the time, and a general gloom pervading the sky, they were much frightened and confused by the apparent opening of the clouds, judging from the description of the phenomenon, not more than five or six degrees north of the zenith. They judged the cloud to be about three-quarters of a mile high. The singular sight attracted their notice.

A brilliant whitish red glare overspread an immense mass of black clouds, on the center of which appeared a funnel-like aperture about four or five feet in diameter, the sides of which presented the appearance of ragged flames darting like fiery tongues, and licking and lapping at a large white hot object passing with inconceivable rapidity down through the aperture. When it left the mass of cloud it did not appear to fall in a perpendicular direction, but sloped at an inclination of some ten or fifteen degrees from a plumb line, and grew more intensely bright as it approached the earth. It swept down like a bright angel of death and destruction; it struck the earth with a sound like a sudden, terrific clap of thunder and seemed to make the surrounding hills quiver to their foundations; great numbers of trees on their rocky sides fell, and continued falling for several minutes afterward, making noises like the prolonged reverberations of thunder among rocky cliffs.

The men were about four hundred yards from the place where the fiery missive from the sky struck, and were afraid to go and examine the place for several hours afterward.

They took courage, however, and being joined by numbers of the people living in the surrounding neighborhood, they proceeded to the place, and found that it had struck upon a flat ledge of rocks in a wagon way leading from a farm house to the public road. The fragments of stones were thrown around for several rods in all directions; the ledge, which is said to be three feet thick, without any seams, was disrupted for a distance of about fifty feet, split and torn up in fragments; the soil, which was spread in thin layers all over it, looked as if passed through a sieve — At the point where the strange body came in contact with the rock there appeared to be no stone at all, but a very fine, white, floury sort of paste which was quite hot, and a steam ascended out of the hole in which it had buried itself, which was too hot to approach.

Several gentlemen of a philosophical turn of mind were strongly of the opinion that it was an aerolite brought into a state of fusion by coming down through the atmosphere, but had not been completely buried before touching the earth.

There was a strong odor about the place, such as may be found in blasting furnaces, and the passage of the aerolite was maked by a light, yellowish sort of smoke. Very fine particles of some sort of oxide continued to fall all over the country for several hours. It is the intention of the people to organize a working party to quarry out what remains of the body, which is undoubtedly metal, as soon as the temperature of the rocks will admit.

As yet, it seems to be premature to enter on any speculation relative to the nature of the strange phenomenon. Moreover, the scientific men of the city are already interested in the matter, and no doubt there will be a thorough diagnosis of the strange case.

O'CONNELL'S ELOQUENCE.

"Perhaps you doubt my testimony. If you do, I will vouch for it with the endorsement of a man who never love! Ireland, and that is John Randolph, of Roanoke. When he went and heard O'Connell, the old Virginian cried out, 'There are the lips, and this is the tongue of human eloquence.' I think he was right. I have listened to the impressive solemnity of Webster, been delighted with the grace of Everett, dazzled with the rhetoric of Choate; I know the iron strength of the logic of Calhoun; I have been beneath the magnetism of Henry Clay; it has been my fortune to sit at the feet of the great speakers of the English tongue on the other side of the water; but I think O'Connell's oratory blended into one harmonious whole the solemnity of Webster, the grace of Everett, the logic of Calhoun, and the magnetism of Clay. Nature seemed to have intended him for a Demosthenes of our epoch. She gifted him with everything that goes to make up the great tribune of the people. In the first place, he had a magnifient presence, impressive in bearing—imposing as that of Jupiter—Webster himself hardly outdid him in the majesty of his appearance.—And this is much more than you fancy at first in the qualities of an orator—his physique. I remember Russell Lowell telling us that when Mr. Webster came home from Washington at the time when the Whig party thought of dissolution, a year or two before its death, and he went down to Faneuil Hall to protest, and drawing himself up to his loftiest impressiveness, his brow clothed with thunder, he stood before the listening audience, and said, 'Well, gentlemen, I am a Whig, a Faneuil Hall Whig, a Revolutionary Whig, a Constitutional Whig. If you break up the Whig party, sir, where am I to go?' And, says Russell Lowell, 'We held our breath, thinking it a fearful thing where he would go.' If he had been five feet three we should have said, 'Who cares where he goes?' So it was with O'Connell. There was something majestic in his presence before he spoke."—*Extract from an oration by Wendell Phillips.*

A Strange Story.—The telegraphic report from New York, last week, contained a paragraph relating to Mrs. Gen. Eaton, who was once the wife of a Cabinent Minister of the United States, which, to those familiar with her history, sounds like the closing chapter of a sensational romance. The report states that this lady, now seventy-eight years of age, has had her husband, a young Italian, aged thirty, arrested for abandonment, he having deserted her for her grand daughter, by whom he has had two children, after having spent $100,000 of the estate left to Mrs. Eaton by her former husband. The statement revives the recollection of a great social tempest at Washington, about forty years ago, of which this lady was the heroine. She was then the newly married wife of General Eaton, of Tennessee, Jackson's Secretary of War, and the wives of the other members of the Cabinet, for alleged reasons of their own, refused to extend to her social recognition. The result of this quarrel among the ladies, was, finally, a dissolution of Jackson's Cabinet, on what was then sneeringly called a woman's squabble over a point of etiquette, but for which there were more solid reasons. A few years afterward, General Eaton died, leaving his widow in the possession of a magnificent estate. The lady disappeared from public view, until about ten years ago, when we hear of her taking to herself another husband in the person of an Italian dancing master, about twenty years of age, whom she employed to teach her grandchildren the art Terpischorean; and the finale is, the revelation in the Police Court of New York, of the abandonment of the poor woman in her old age, the ruin of her grand-daughter, the wastiog of the estate of her former husband, and her own descent, from affluence to poverty. Altogether the story sounds more like fiction than fact.—*Erie Observer.*

A Narrow Escape.—A most thrilling and narrow escape from a horrible death was witnessed and experienced at the depot in Elmira, on Friday. Mike Cahill is the regular yard switchman. In changing a switch his foot was caught between two rails, just as an engine he was switching was approaching. He did not have time to remove the switch and get his foot out—but thought to pull it out. As he sought to do so, making violent efforts to extricate himself—the engine was upon him ere word could be got to the engineer's ear of Cahill's dangerous predicament. Many who saw the situation were horror stricken, expecting that the man would be crushed to death. As the engine came on Cahill caught hold of the pilot and clung to it with a deadly grip. His boot was torn from his foot and cut to pieces, while Cahill came off uninjured, clinging to the engine. He was almost struck dumb with the terribleness of his situation—and the most narrow escape experienced.

THE ALTOONA WARE HOUSE CO.,
WHOLESALE
Dealers and Commission Merchants
Corner Virginia St. and Plank Road,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of FLOUR, FEED, SALT, FISH, GRAIN, COAL, LIME, SAND, &c., **at wholesale,** in Altoona City, and the adjoining counties can be supplied with the leading articles generally used by them at city and mill prices.

All kinds of country produce received and paid for in cash, or sold on commission.—Prompt returns will be made.

Storage furnished for all articles, such as floor lumber, shooks, shingles, etc.

Articles will be delivered to purchasers or sent to freight warehouse.

Having the only house where goods by the car load can be removed at the door, thus saving drayage, our customers will receive the benefit of it.

Price currents will be sent weekly to persons desiring them.

THE ALTOONA WAREHOUSE CO.
Altoona, April 30, 1868.-tf.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* JOHN LLOYD, *Cashier.*
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $800,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:
$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent.; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.
Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Suppes's Building, Clinton St., Johnstown,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public genrally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.
January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
Bankers, Altoona, Pa.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

PAMPHLET LAWS.—The Pamphlet Laws for the Session of 1868 have been received, and are now ready for delivery to the persons entitled to receive them.
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Prothy.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1868.-3t.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY, being the 13th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1868, at which the following State and County officers will be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.
ONE PERSON to represent the district composed of the counties of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties in the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON to represent the County of Cambria in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer and Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor of Cambria county.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office of M. Leavy, Esq., in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Meakin, in the village of Belsano, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in the borough of Carrolltown.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, at the house of Jacob Wagner in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the house now occupied by Peter Maltzie, in the said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house now occupied by Jesse Patterson, in the said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House in said Ward; West Ward, at Jas. Myers' Hall in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager in said town-hip.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward, Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at Foster House in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Jacob Kring in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near John Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4 in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the public house of Robert Barclay in said township.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or any city or incorporated district; also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, in the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer rom serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special elections in the Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st Section of said Act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman, of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a citizen of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and who have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

"In case any Clerk, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the Inspector who appointed said Clerk, or the person filling the place of such Inspector to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors, and the Judge when called on, in the relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation or that of another, that he has paid such tax, or, on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath thereof; or, second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this Act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "Tax," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "Age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the Clerks, who shall make their notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of a person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications; and if he claims to have resided in the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, as is required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500 and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, 'Judiciary'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled 'State'; one ticket shall embrace all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member or members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled 'County'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled 'Township'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled 'Borough'; and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot boxes."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being FRIDAY, the 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1868, and then and there to do and perform the duties required of them by law.

And further, if any Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of the same district, who shall do and perform the duties of said Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of America the ninety-first. JOHN A. BLAIR,
sep.17.-te. Sheriff of Cambria County.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET & BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS
ALSO,
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose,
Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves,
Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs,
Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,
And every description of goods for
WATER, GAS & STEAM.
No. 167 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Send for a Price List. [apr.23.-1y.

10.000 PRIME CIGARS just received at M. L. Oatman's, one door east of "Freeman" office. Also, a large stock of the best brands of Chewing Tobacco. Cigars at wholesale prices.

HARTFORD
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,
Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK
Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the
PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!
By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞ *Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to
KERR & CO., General Agents,
April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.
☞ Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

GEIS & REUTH,
Johnstown, Pa.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House.
Johnstown, Oct. 24, 1867.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest
STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!
JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,
and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $5*

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
Corner Penn and Canal Sts., opposite Grain Elevator. [feb28] *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.
H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

M. CRESSWELL, JOHN A. RYDER,
E. T. SLACK, WM. D. GEMMILL.
M. McDONALD,
WITH
M. CRESSWELL & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 511 Market Street,
June 20, 1867.-1y. *PHILADELPHIA.*

A. C. DIBERT,
WITH
BOKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 432 Market Street,
Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD A.*

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.
WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the wormanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,
which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.
JOHN PARKE
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the
Loretto Marble Works,
all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.
JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale low than they can be bought elswhere, a splendid lot of eight day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.5,'67.]

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(*Conducted on the European Plan,*)
405 & 407 Liberty Street, opposite the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.
This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Ebensburg
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.
The Table is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the Bar is supplied with choice liquors, and the Stable attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

TOM. P. DAVIS,
WITH
BOYD & STROUD,
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA and GLASS,
No. 32 North Fourth St.,
Four doors below Merchants' Hotel, PHILA.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 512 Market Street,
FLEM. HOLLIDAY. **PHILAD'A.**

IF YOU WANT the best Cooking or Parlor Stove made in the world, go to HUNTLEY'S and get *Spear's Anti-Duster.*

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
A WASHING MACHINE
WORTH HAVING!

DOTY'S
Clothes
WASHER.
The best
ever invented
The longer
THEY ARE
Used the
better
THEY ARE
LIKED.

They are coming into general use throughout the country.

Many who sell the Universal Wringer keep also the Doty WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.

It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.

☞Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.

These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:

Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are freo to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.
LINTON & SON, Mountain House.

I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr. G. Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeper to get one. Mrs. A. M. PIPER.

Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.
WM. M. JONES.

Mr. Geo. Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. Mrs. A. BLAINE.

For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞*House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER,